FROM WILD ARIZONA.

HOPING AND PRAYING FOR RAIN.

What the Chinaman Can Do in the Territory-What His Labor Enriches-Railroad Interests-Mining Swindling-A Few Cheap Houses Wanted.

Special Correspondence of The Republican. FLORENCE, ARIZONA, March 5 .- By wire and mail the news from the East is of storms, floods, and blizzards, while we in Arizona are wishing and hoping for a shower of rain to lay the dust. This is the time when rain is looked for, and this morning has witnessed a light sprinkle, which has delighted all nature. If one enjoys a camping-out life, this is the country for it. From January to January there is no season to seriously interfere with pleasant weather arrangements and have all out-doors for a kitchen. It is a roomy country, and, as it is mostly desert, one can take plenty of elbow-room without molestation. Could the surplus waters of Florida be distributed over the plains of this Territory it would be made most fruitful. Water is the essential element wanting, and for lack of it barrenness and sterility are the main features of it, where the jack-rabbit and coyote have broad pastures and poor living. And yet if the Government would import a million or two Chinamen and distribute them over these deserts I have no doubt but what they would find a way to get a living and make this whole waste region fruitful. Wells and windmilis would do wonders for this country, and there is room for all the despised Mongolians that can reach our shores in the next half century.

TO BAR THE CHINAMAN OUT of this country by treaty is suicidal. We permit every other nationality to come and all the worst elements of European society find lodgment in the United States. The vilest specimens of humanity are allowed to pour in upon the country and become incorporated into our political system to dilute and corrupt American civilization, while the hostile check of Chinese emigration goes unblanched. When our law-makers and statesmen so far forget the Heaven-born sentiments that rang out in the Declaration of American Independence as to forsake the standard of tolerant welcome to American liberty of the oppressed of every country and nation and draw a line of distinction between earth's people seeking refuge on our shores, then our sign had better be taken down and our gates closed to all but those of noble selection. But it is alleged that the Chinaman comes not to stay, but to labor and save and transport himself and savings back to Oriental China. Not a tithe of the wealth of the Chinaman's muscle ever finds its way back across the Pacific Ocean.

HIS LABOR ENRICHES AMERICA AND AMERICANS, while every other class of foreigners share a large part of their American-made wealth with those of their native land. How much money, think you, has been sent to Ireland in the last twenty years, and during that period how much has gone into the pockets of manufacturers and capitalists all over Europe for every description of merchandise and articles of luxury in which the Chinamau has no part, because his notions of economy forbid his indulging in things he cannot afford# The Chinaman is a large producer and but a small cousumer, and why ostracise him simply because of his nationality? It is alleged that he does not become a citizen, and this is urged as a cause why he should reasons why he is to be preferred to a large perand to the State. I ask in all candor if it is not better, far better-allowing, for the sake of argument, that the Chinaman is as undesirable as his I know of nothing that would pay one better in t enemy would have us believe-to have a the shape of a safe business than to non-voting and unobtrusive Chinaman to your vote away our liberties? The bad Chination with reasonable men. Those who denounce Europe come here and strive to appropriate all we have and to rule the country. It is time to look to that element and to put a check upon it, rather than to be besting the air about Chinamen.

LET THE "PIG-TAILS" COME. They will live and improve the country where the European and American will starve and accom-England is fettered by an entailed land monopoly that is a curse to her people; because Russia or Germany suffers from oppressive laws; because France, Spain, and Italy are priest-ridden and hide-bound by ancient customs, we slop over completely in our expressions of sympathy and concern for their welfare. We open our doors and welcome them to the hospitalities of a Government cornered on the rock of equal rights and liberty to all, and then straightway forget that the term all includes the Oriental. The untold wealth hidden in the rocks and sands of Arizons, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California awaits the industry of the hard-working Chinamen. They will gather riches on the toilings of American labor. Put them first at the mines, and they will double the product of them. In every sense they are preferable to the cutthroats and robbers that infest every town and camp throughout the whole of this border country. There are a large number of idle, good-fornothing men in Arizona who are

A CURSE TO ANY COMMUNITY. This class is strongly allied to the party that de lights in a flendish opposition to Chinamen, and, naturally enough, these are Democrats almost without exception, which is another example of the rotten material that enters into the composition of that party. The good men of the Demoeratic party should raise their standard of political character to a nobler plain than that which admits of the natural gravitation of all the slops and hoodlums of the country to it. But this is digression which I did not intend. My aim is to inform you of the condition and needs of Arizona. Many of the young and enterprising men of the East are looking westward, and this Territory is attracting the attention of a large number who no doubt are willing to encounter hardship, rough life, and deprivations of every sort if in a few years a comperency can be gained with which to smooth life's after-years. That no one may be deceived by anything I shall write, I will say that this is no place for a man without a few thousands or a good trade. Those possessing these requisites may come, and with energy and sobriety the prospect is a good one for acquiring fortunes. Where there is so much mineral wealth it matters little what the character of the country is. Gold and silver will purchase all the necessaries of life, and the way is rapidly opening for comparatively easy communiention and transportation into the most desolate and remote corners of this desert and mountainous

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC BAILROAD during the past year has pushed on the construction of its road through Arizona, the southwestern corner of New Mexico, and is now close, to El Paso. Texas, to skortly form a junction with the Texas Pacific, and in a year's time there will probably be a through route by way of New Orleans from the East to San Diego on the Pacific. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is working with all speed, spanning the Territory forty miles above Prescott, and by another year will probably make connection with the Southern Pacific in California. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, of which the Atlantic and Pacific forms a part, runs south from Albuquerque, N. M., has now formed a junction with the Southern Pacific, and in a short time a through route to the East will be established, thus saving a great deal of distance of travel, heretofore necessary by way of San Francisco. Cross-roads are already projected running north and south, so that it a few years we are likely to have the Territory traversed by railways to accommodate travel and traffic in all directions. With these facilities for business this country will offer a very inviting field for the capitalist seeking mining investments. One thing is very much needed in all this mining region, and that is some inexpensive method which will enable small tapitalists to develop their mines by the product of their own labor. Cheap reducing works and saidling furnaces, by which a few men can exthere include, sell and realize from at the very start turn of mind, for, notwithstanding that the room Some get out and ship to San Francisco rock of one chair between them. high grade ore, but this is a very expensive way of realizing a profit.

THE HIGH FREIGHT RATES EAT UP to a large extent the value of the gold or silver produced, whereas if the metal was extracted at the mine the freight on rock would be saved. Thousands of good claims have been located, while but very few mines are being worked. Nearly all of the claim-holders are poor men, and the most of them predicate profits on the sale of tlains. This is slow business. But few will venthe upon the purchase of undeveloped claims. An undeveloped mine is about as worthless as a carless engine without steam. So few are able to show up satisfactorily what their cialius contain but few find sale and capitalists stand off. Let a mine be opened up to the

for. Stock gambling is not mining, and I would advise all who have no money to lose to steer clear of all mining stocks. Those engaged in pushing stocks know but little of and care nothing about the value of mines, All they desire is to get hold of the people's money, and whether the mine on which stock is based be good, bad, or indifferent does not enter into their schemes of speculation. If there are ready dupes to purchase their paper, that is what they are after. Years ago I knew of Georgia and North Carolina gold-mining stocks hawked about Washington that were not worth the paper they were printed on. I knew a man once, a clerk in the Treasury Department, who afterward went

into the cheek business of SWINDLING UNSUSPECTING CLERKS, If one wants to be a gambler let him make a study of the business-and he has got to be very keen if he don't lose his money-but never by mining stocks of any kind with the expectation of realizing on your investment by way of dividends. You may possibly find some other dupe to take your stock off your hands at a higher, lower, or at its cost to you; but dividends are rare, and when declared is generally a game to deceive and create a market for the stock. When the stock is all sold the swindlers have your money and you have their worthless paper, and in the transaction the mine very likely is forgotten, or, if of any account, worked in the interest of parties not controlled by or in any way accountable to the thousands of persons who hold the stock. I have many friends and acquaintances who want to turn an honest penny in some safe investment. To such I say, sit down on your cash till you find a safe investment, or, if not satisfied with that, give your money o the poor. Never give it to swindling stockobbers. This country needs, as I have said, capital, and there is no question but that Arizona can give a very large return for money well laid out in mining interests. But the problem how and where to invest to the best advantage is a perplexing one TEN THOUSAND CLAIM-HOLDERS

all anxious to sell, and all extolling their own claims and deprecating every other, make it an exceedingly difficult matter for any but experts to determine who to believe. Mining must be reduced to business principles and divested of all speculation to make it safe for investors. Like any manufacturing, mercantile, or commercial peration mining should be carried on, and in that manner the extent of the business will depend on the capital applied to commence and carry on. There are many claims that show good paying ore on the surface, and may be worked with a profit as soon as the proper appliances are put in place to prosecute the work. Others give signs of promise that show nothing but low grade ore on the surface. With proper appliances and with economy the low grade ores may be made to pay expenses and more too, and there is where inexpensive reducing works would enable the small capitalists to thoroughly prospect their claims and determine their value. Should the Government or a company of capitalists undertake to furnish these cheap appliances, first securing the cost of them by a lean upon the mines, it would afford many men of small means an opportunity to develop their claims and set thousands of idle men to work. It would give the mining interests a boom such as was never known before, and the click of the pick and drill would make musicall over our mountain sides, and the blasts of giant powder would reverberate up and down our valleys and canyons, exposing the gold and silver gilded rocks, such as the world has never witnesed. There is another business to which I invite the attention of such as be shut out from us. This is one of the very best of have the inclination to consider it. In nearly every town and camp there is a destitution of houses. centage of other nationalities that come as a de- Rents are high for the poorest accommodations, morelizing and disturbing element, both to society and there are very few who stop to consider the interest made on the investment of A FEW CHEAP HOUSES.

building of houses in almost any of the new towns. enfranchised Kearney, the Mormon, the Com- Rents are not at at all gauged by the cost of the munist, the Nihilist, or the Socialist to cor- buildings. They will pay for themselves in two or rupt private and public morals, and to three years. An adobe house of two or three bare rooms, costing say \$400 and renting for \$50 per man who does not vote is far less dangerous month, makes a paying investment. At Pinal, than the bad Irishman, German, Frenchman, or near the Silver King Mine, I am advised Spaniard who does vote. The unreasonable talk that rents for such buildings as I have about the Chinaman should have no considera- described are at this rate. In Tucson they are also very high, notwithstanding much househim will steal his earnings and then imprison him | building is going on. But very few have the for resisting the robber. The worst classes of money or disposition to go into this kind of business. A better class of houses are being put up than heretofore, and quite likely such large profits cannot be obtained from rents in the near future; but still there will be "big money" rewards from this enterprise, Merchandising in all the new towns is very profitable, and mechanics of all kinds command high wages. But it plish nothing, but swear at the success of the is a poor place for drones of any kind; yet there are "havthen." Because the great government of many here, but they exist like the Indian. A few good farmers from the East are needed very much to appropriate and utilize the lands in the few watered valleys. A most astonishing growth is produced wherever water can be had. But I will not assume the responsibility of advising this class of people to pass over the rich lands of the Western States to wander over these deserts in search of watered valleys. This is essentially a mineral country, and mining is and must be the commanding interest. All other enterprises are simply auxiliaries of this one and all-important business, and as it grows so will all the others. The numerous hundredpound bricks of silver laid down at the Florence xpress office almost every day are an indication that the mining industry has made a good start, with the prospect of rapid development all over the Territory. I shall endeavor to keep informed next to of whatever there is of importance or of interest to my eastern friends, and shall take pleasure in auswering any inquiries, and to communicate to you whatever seems to be of public interest.

# BERTHA'S ROMANCE.

C. E. DAILEY.

A Thrilling Story of True Love in Hoboken, New Jersey.

"Bertha!" "George!"

She fell into his outstretched arms, and for an instant nothing was heard except a noise like a horse drawing his foot out of the mud. George had kissed her.

In years agone Bertha Montravers and George George always played it alone if he had four trumps. Bertha was the only child of a proud father, who lavished upon her everything that credit could purchase, while George was the son of poor but Republican parents, and sent out to battle with the world ere the roseate flush of boyish health had ceased to mantle his brow. At the time our story begins, however, a roseate flush was no etter to him than one of any other color. He played them all, from bobtail to straight. Almost inconsciously he had drifted farther and farther away on the broad stream of life from Bertha's refining influence, and, although never in any sense | Padua." a wicked man, had fallen in with a fast set, and, as he expressed it in his simple, manly way, "was trying to keep up with the procession." One day his old Sunday-school teacher had met George, and asked him if he was a slave to the wine-cup. George said he was not; that he thought a man who would drink wine from a cup ought to be looked after. Then the teacher asked him if his life was a happy one, and George said he should relax his features. The teacher afterward-learned that this meant he should smile. This has nothing to do with the story, but shows that George had

been around some. A winter's sunset was coldly gilding a cluster of shantles in Hoboken. One of these shantles, which seemed to shun the light, was built in a small holseemed to shun the light, was built in a small hollow, with its back against a rock. Two or three goats were playing in front of the door, and some hens were nestling in the dirt on the sunny side of the wall opposite. In the middle of the pathway a dead rat threw all the surrounding harmonies into a minor key.

From the door of the shanty a man emerged, and walked rapidly toward a low barn which stood in one corner of the lot. In half an hour he came

"I have done it, Molly," he said to a woman who
Lucy H. Hooper in the Boston Herald. inside again.

came to the door. She nodded her head and wen He had greased a harness. Bertha and George were sitting in the parlor of her late father's residence. The old gentleman had died two months before and left his vast wealth to Bertha. This was tough on George, but he continued to come around to see her just the same.

"Whose ducky are oo?" said George.

from Bertha. "I'm oor ducky." Let us draw a veil over the painful scene, and

then build a partition behind the veil. They were married two weeks later. "What has the chapter about the shanty and

the dead rat got to do with this story?" some may I get Victor Hugo to write that for me. It doesn't

fit in very well, but when it comes to descriptive work Vick is a cake-taker.

An invention which must prove of much importance in architecture and sculpture view of capitalists and it will sell readily. This whole coast has been cursed by stock speculation. It has been the policy of the stock-jobbers to touch nothing, or rather to denounce everything that they could not put upon the boards to be gambled. The enamel may also be applied to metal, and is said to effectually preserve it from rust.

#### PARISIAN GOSSIP.

NEW PICTURES BY MEISSONIER

Dore, Duran, and Others-Failure of Lepage's Portrait of the Prince of Wales-An Offenbach Opera-"Croizette"-The Divorce Bill and Other Matters.

Parts, Feb. 18 .- The two" little Salons,' as the preliminary exhibitions of the year at the rival clubs on the Place Vendome and the Rue Volney are called, have recently been thrown open to the public. That at Les Mirlitons (as the former is nick-named, and I am free to confess that I do not know its real cognomen, so universally is its nick-name used) is, as usual, the most brilliant and the most important of the two. Meissonier, Gerome, Clairin, Dore, Bastian Lepage, Carolus Duran, and Jalabert are among the names that figure on the catalogue. Meissonier exhibits a portrait, that of the Baron Gunsberg, painted with his usual marvelous perfection of execution, but vulgar both in pose and in treatment. One touch of ideality would have made Meissonier divine, but he does not possess it, and so remains a coarse-grained mortal, despite his undeniable genius. Carolus Duran has contributed two portraits to the exhibition. Both of them are likenesses of ladies well known in Parisian society. Gerome is represented by two pictures, each containing a single personage, one representing a fully armed and trueulent-looking Turkish warrior in the act of indulging in a comfortable smoke, while the other shows a red-bearded Jew in a bright green cafton, contemplating with interest the mighty stones and vast expanse of the wall of Solomon. Dore adheres to his latest form of pictorial success, namely, landscape, and sends a fine view of a group of Scottish hills seen at sunset. He also contributes to the sculpture department a small-sized group in bronze, representing a party of acrobats poised on the shoulders of a Hercules of the arena, and a charming group in plaster of an owl life-sized, with a butterfly-winged elf nestling amid the breast plumage of the solemn-looking bird. Jacquet's "Box of Pandora" is a three-quarter-length of a very lovely lady in a Louis XV. costume of white satin, in the act of opening a casket. It is replete with all the usual qualities of his maniere and artificial but essentially charming talent. The PORTRAIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

Bastien Lepage, is at once the sensation and the great failure of the exhibition. In fact, so great a failure is seldom achieved by an artist of such undeniable genius. Fixing his eyes on the fact that Holbein went to England to paint Henry VIII., this French painter has represented the most modern of European princes in a suit of nondescript sixteenth century costumes, made up of a doublet of cloth of gold, with huge puffed sleeves, surmounted by a lace ruff. But only eccentricities of costume might have been pardoned had the likenesses only been good and characteristic. But, instead of handsome, stalwart Albert Edward, with his countenance beaming with health and good humor, the artist portrayed for us a sickly-looking, yellow-bearded personage, with a high, peaked forehead, and eyes of blue porcelain, evidently in the last stages of softening of the brain, if one may judge by the utter vacuity of his expression. The Prince, too, is represented as having but one arm. At least, there is only one visible, the other having vanished, the Lord knows where, or being tucked out of sight, the Lord knows how. The whole figure sinks into the background, which is a hazy view of boats and water and buildings, intended, I am told, to represent a piece of antique tapestry, but which all the critics up to the present time have mistaken for a view of the Thames and of old London. Offenbach's posthumous opera, "LES CONTES DE HOFFMAN,"

The music is uneven in quality and uninteresting in character. There are some good members on the partition, such as a remarkable trio for three male voices (tenor, baritone and basso), and a charming barcarole; but, as a whole, the work must be pronounced a failure. Offenbach never (and one is not even forced to borrow the "hardly ever" of "Pinafore" to qualify the assertion) made a success outside of the line of the opera bouffe. His "Vert-Vert," "Robinson Crusoe," and Barkouf," written for the Opera Comique in past years, were all devoid of attractive, as well as of serious, qualities, and the ballet of "The Butterfly," which he wrote for the Grand Opera, was likewise a failure, though composed when he was at the very summit of his renown. Probably the wisest act of his life was the committal to the flames of his grand five-act tragic opera, written in the style of Meyerbeer, and entitled the "Duchesse d'Albe." This holocaust was committed, it is said, after the failure of " Vert-Vert." "Les Contes de Hoffman." in addition to the lack of either charm or power in the music labors under the serious disadvantage of possessing a very disconnected and uninteresting libretto. The authors have endeavored to bring upon the stage the various personages of Hoffman's "Tales," and the total lack of connection between the different characters and incidents may be imagined when one considers the fact that an entire act (the fourth) was cut out of the work without doing any essential damage to the ensemble. The three heroines, Olympia, Antonia, and

Stella-for there is a change of heroine to every

act-are well represented by Mile. Isaac, who is the

most accomplished vocalist at the Opera Comique

has just been brought out at the Opera Comique.

OUR GIFTED LITTLE COUNTRYWOMAN, Marle Van Zandt. Indeed, there is talk of the transferal of Mile. Isaac to the boards of the Grand Opera, that establishment being sadly in want of a representative of Marguerite and of Ophelia, and the debut of Miss Griswold, who would, it was thought, prove the very prima donna needed for those characters, being postponed till some remote and indefinite date. Croizette is not to be married to the banker Stern, as has been currently reported; neither is she about to retire from the stage. On the contrary, her recent creation of the part of Lionette in the "Princess de Bagdad" has placed her on a pinnacle of fame far above what she ever attained to before. Victor Hugo has given permission to M. Penin to mount next season his powerful drama Benson had played together as children. Now of "Angelo," with Croizette as the heroine, the actress Tisbe, a part originally written for Mile. Mars and created by her, and afterward assumed with immense effect by Mlle. Rachel. The role of the gentle, womanly Catarina, originally played by Mme. Dorval, will be taken by Mile. Bartet, so that the stage of the Comedie Française will witness a competition of talent between those two gifted actresses not less interesting than was the original contest for supremacy between Mlle. Mars and Mme. Dorrol. Miss Cushman used to play the part of Tisbe at one period of her career, her ver sion of the peace being entitled " The Actress of

THE DIVORCE QUESTION has been settled for a time by the recent voting mainly owing to the opposition of that very genuine and patriotic Republican, M. Henri Brisson, who has been heard to declare in private life: "Once break down the sentiment of respect for family ties in France, and there is no telling where the confess that my sympathies are entirely with the laws now stand, neither husband nor wife can be freed from the galling fetter that chains them to an adulterous and scandalous Hong Kong, yet, if five years after his absence, that wife gives birth to a child, that child is legally entitled to bear the husband's name and to lay claim to a share of his estate after decease. Nor can the husband prevent a wicked and notoriously unfaithful wife from continuing to bear his name, which she may drag through all the mire of the lowest forms of vice, if she be so minded. I have seen and heard of too many sad cases of this nature not to sympathize with the advocates of the bill, and to wish them speedy success in the future .-

JOHNNY SPILLKINS.

How He Ran the Texas Legislature and Other Things.

Johnny Spillkins, a Galveston boy of about twelve summers, has just returned from a seven men?" brief visit to Austin, where he has an uncle. the means to carry on the development of mines. was filled with costly furniture, they occupied only in the capitol and have associated with legislators, for he abounds in all manner of legislative terms | and what's the use of blowing about it?" and expressions. His legislative knowledge first "I'm oor ducky; whose ducky are oo?" This cropped out when he went to the door to answer a ring of the bell. The family cleygyman was getting up a subscription list for an orphan asylum, and had called to get a subscription. He asked

Johnny if his father was in. "The Governor is engaged just now with official business of great importance. He is filing away batter cakes and other internal improvements."

The clergyman stared, and said: "Teil your father I would like to see him. I want him to subscribe to get up a benefit for the

"It's no use for you to introduce that bill; besides, you ought to know that the Governor has no new departure. We shall not exaggerate. We jurisdiction in such matters. You can get some- shall not even tell the plain truth. No diamonds at Turin. It consists in the application of lightbody to introduce your bill, but I shall vote against | -no trumpets-no snide challenges-no humbug | giving materials to printing ink, by which print it. It is unconstitutional to vote the money of the offers-no field of the cloth of gold. We are going State to relieve orphans. Of course I am in favor to sail along in a gentle, modest way, and give the will be possible to read at night, in bed or on a fourof orphans. They are a good thing to have in the people five times the worth of their money. That's ney, without the assistance of candle or lamp. It is door to fraud and corruption by appropriating any | inside the tent."-Free Press.

of the cash balance for that purpose. Why should the orphan be relieved when the boy who has the mumps is overlooked? Then, again, how are we to tell whether they are orphans? They may have three or four mothers apiece for all this Legislature knows to the contrary. What security has this house that the orphans will ever see the money, anyhow? Just as like as not you will spend it in riotous living. You had better withdraw your motion, Parson, for after this Legislature has sat down on the crippled confederate soldier it is not afraid of a whole asylum full of orphans. I close the debate and the door," and Johnny shut the door in the clergyman's face. The latter gasped for breath, but passed on, wondering that he had not heard of Johnny's insanity before.

When Johnny came back to the breakfast-table his father asked him who was at the door. "It was Rev. Goodman, but I sat down on him in the committee-room. I don't think he will bother this house any more this term."

Johnny's father remarked that sending the boy o Austin had made a fool of him, but he thought he knew of a remedy. Johnny replied, carelessly, that there had already been too much special legislation in that family, anyhow, and strolled off to

His experiences at school were very discouragng. When he was called on to say his lesson he wanted to refer the whole matter to the committee on sponges and slate-pencils. The teacher asked him what he meant by talking such foolishness.

"That, sah," said Johnny, striking an attitude and thrusting one hand in his vest, "that sah, is a question that can only be answered outside of this

The teacher replied: "Just as the gentleman wishes. After adjournment we will have a joint discussion."

And so they did. When Johnny came home he was the sorest boy on Galveston Island; but he was still chockful of legislative lore, for when his mother told him that his father had left word for him to clean up the yard, he laughed contemptuonsly, and said:

"Ha! Another message from the Governor. I believe the old man-faneles he can run this legislature, but he will find out about that before the session is over."

When the old man came home the first thing he wanted to know was why that yard was not cleaned up. Johnny gave him some nonsense about his objecting to the Governor usurping Legislative power, when the old man reached out and made a necessful motion to lay Johnny on the table, and then, with a strap he had been holding in reserve, he warmed up Johnny so that his applause could be heard several hundred yards off. Johnny wanted to tell the Governor how much he admired his commutation policy, but there was such a rush of business that he was overlooked.

"There," said Spillkins, sr., as he threw away the strap, "I reckon you will never want to go to the Legislature again." Johnny is a private citizen now, and looks upon

his legislative experience as a horrid dream. MORE BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

BY DERRICK DODD.

"The fact is," said old Johnny McFinn, the city undertaker, to an attache of the Post the other day, "the fact is, there isn't any money in planting stiffs for the corporation nowadays; nothing like the good old times, I assure you. I've about made up my mind to give up the contract." "What do you mean by the good old times?" said the pencil-parer, sitting down on a four-bit

"Why, the good old stock-speculating days. Those are the times when trade booms and everybody feels good. Why, even aslate as the last Alta deal, last year, there were as many as fifteen suicides a week, to say nothing of four speculators who dropped dead on Pine street the day of the break."

"Flourishing times, eh?" "Well, I should smile. Nowadays it is all differ ent. Since the sand-lotters have been squelched nearly all the paupers and tramps have gone away, and we don't fall into a charity cadavercorporation plant, you know-once in a month. Now, with only \$6.40 apiece for burying 'em from the city, and say \$15 a head from the medical colleges, there isn't much show to keep a wife and family; now, is there?" "You don't sell the bodies to the saw-bones, do

"Well, ahem, a man has got to live some way, you know. But the point is that the business has all gone to blazes, anyhow. Of course I have the regular arrangement with the hospital, and I must say they do all they can to work up business, and

"Don't mean to say you actually try to-" "To hurry up patients? I just do, though. Why not, I should like to know? A person can die but once, and what difference can it make to a poor man in San Francisco whether he dies now or in

"There may be something in that," said the jour-nalist, musingly, "but how—how do you manage to encourage them to—." "To let go? Why we just give them quiet little hints, as it were. I rush in a coffin on 'em, set it up right where they can see it, while the Doctor he sits on the foot of the bed snapping his watch and telling 'em about angels and the high price offlour and things. Just coaxes 'em right under the daisies, so to speak."

"You don't say?"
"Oh, that's nothing," rejoined the municipal mourner. "If a business man doesn't show a little enterprise and snap in this town there isn't much for him, you can depend on it. Now last lay, for instance, I was driving the dead wagon up Market street, and just as we got to the corner of Third a man on the sidewalk fell down in an epileptic fit, and stiffened out as straight as a poker. The crowd thought he was dead, and as soon as I saw that I jumped off, slammed him into soon as I saw that I jumped off, slammed him into the wagon and drove up to the Pacific Medical College at a 240 clip. Ran over a small boy near Tyler street, but didn't have time to go back for the body; more's the pity. The dissecting class had just met when I got there. You see I'd been trying to get them a subject for three days without success. 'Hello, Mac,' says the professor, 'you're

just on time. We were afraid you were going to disappoint us." isappoint us.
"You didn't actually—"
"Oh: but I did, though. I just rushed the body right in, got my coin, and lit out." "And they really cut up the poor man?" said the writer, with a shudder.

"Well, no. I believe they had only jabbed into him once or twice when the corpse sat up and began to swear like a pirate in the fourth act. He seemed annoyed, kinder; and nearly killed one of the faculty with his own knife, I understand. After that he got up and walked out, and is now suing the city for the loss of his big toe, or an ear, or something. The sawbones were perfectly dis-gusted, and agreed always to start in by cutting the cadavers' throats after this, so as to make sure.

And do you know they actually wanted me to re-fund the money paid me? Now, what do you think of that for nerve? I'd see 'em—" But, as a boy came running in to say that there was a runaway in the next street, Mr. McFinn put on his hat and rushed out with an eye to business.-San Francisco Post.

CIRCUS MODESTY.

No Diamonds This Season-No Deception to be Practiced.

An advertising agent for one of the great circus combinations has been in Detroit for a week past, and yesterday he sat down long enough down of the bill in the Assembly, its defeat being to answer a few questions. The interview started off as follows:

"How many diamond pins will you wear this summer, and what will be their value?" "I shall not wear any. Our show has made a new departure in that matter, and nobody except effects of such a catastrophe would end." I must the man in the ticket-wagon will be allowed to and Mahometans, are being tried for a conspiracy wear diamonds. I am just going up to the express | to murder all the European residents of the place, advocates of divorce. As the French marriage office to send my seven pins, four rings, and sleeve rob the city, seize the reins of government, and

buttons home to my brother.' "How many consolidated shows do you adver-"Only thirteen, but we have exactly sixteen,

We do not intend to do any blowing this summer. but we will practice the modesty dodge. We have and when the conspiracy was first contwelve clowns, but advertise only ten. We have ten elephants, but advertise only eight, and so on in whom the people could have confidence. Reright through." "Have you the only man in the world who can

turn a double somersault over sixteen horses?" "No; there is another man who can do it, and although he is in State prison we didn't want to say we had the only one. We shall practice no | believed in." The evidence thus far adduced is deception and carry no humbugs." "Have you the only baby elephant?"

"Yes, sir; but we don't advertise it. We don't want to be mean toward other combinations." "Will your street parade be a mile long ?" "Two of them, sir, but we don't advertise that fact. We let people come and be agreeably sur-

"Have you got an elephant which has killed "Seven! Why he's laid out eight this very win-Johnny must have spent a good deal of his time | ter. I think the list foots up thirty-two, but we don't advertise it. An elephant is an elephant

prised."

"You have two or three man-eating tigers, of course?" "Of course-seven or eight of them, and we also have a list of the names of the people who have been eaten by them, but we make no blow about

"Have you the sacred cow of India?" "Yes, sir: and the sacred ox of Japan, and a sacred calf, and a sacred pig; but we don't blow over em. We let the public come in and separate the sacred from the unsacred themselves."

"Will you have two circus rings?" "We shall have four, but we don't put it on the bills. As I told you at the start, we are making a

# ORIENTAL SCENES.

A SPECIAL LETTER FROM BOMBAY.

Date Coffee-Population and Supply of India-New Industries-Irrigation-Landlord and Tenant Law - Thanksgiving for the Recovery of the Viceroy.

Special Correspondence of The Republican: Bombay, Feb. 15, 1881.-A coffee made from dates is being manufactured at Kurachee, India. Many persons consider that this coffee exceeds in flavor and other qualities the real Abyssinian berry. Unlike the genuine article, it has no stimulating properties, but soothes rather than excites. It calms the nervous forces, reduces abnormal conditions, is palatable to the taste, and generally healthy. It is almost impossible to obtain a good cup of coffee in England, and many persons, in order to get a genuine cup of Java, imitate the French diplomat who entered one of the celebrated cafes of Paris and gravely bought up all the chicory which the establishment contained. After being assured that he had every onnce of the article, he ordered a cup of coffee to be prepared, and had the pleasure of enjoying a thoroughly good one. The English people who resort to this plan add to the chicory barley Measures are being taken to introduce date coffee into England and the continent: The proprietors are so sauguine of success that they feel assured that it will soon supersede everywhere the real article. POPULATION AND SUPPLY OF INDIA.

Many portions of India are very densely populated. In the past fears have been entertained that the supply of food would not equal the demand, but in latter years so many persons are engaged in cultivating the land, and have been so successful in raising agricultural products that it is now generally conceded that India contains sustenance for her rapidly-increasing population within herself. The population of the Indian peninsula numbers 238,000,000 persons. Of these 31,801,000 are agriculturalists. Besides these many ar tisans and mechanics possess land, and cultivate it in connection with their trades. The Ganges valley is the most densely populated of any portion of the peninsula, and numbers one hundred millions These people are very much attached to their homes, and the many attempts that have been made to induce them to emigrate have thus far not been very successful. Labor is, of course, very cheap in these densely populated districts; so cheap that it seems wonderful how the natives contrive to exist. True, their wants are few; a little rice and curry to eat, a bed on the steps of a house or on the sidewalk contents them. But those who have the good of India at heart hope for better things and earnestly desire that the laborer should be paid a reasonable amount for his labor; an amount which shall stimulate industry and elevate the laborer into a sphere of decency. The new industries of growing tea, coal mining and gold mining, spinning, weaving, and railway workshops have done something to ameliorate the condition of the laborer and raise his wages. It has been alleged that the British government should

EMPLOY MORE OF THE NATIVES. but it is manifest that there would not be, if the government felt inclined to hire them, work enough to make much change for the better. The reopening of the old gold mines of India opens a new industry to the masses. The results from the mine of the Myrose district have thus far been very satisfactory. At Wynand the tunnels which are now worked have pierced reefs of quartz, showing free gold one hundred feet below the out crop. The reefs, with the mineral which they possess, seem to exist for an indefinite depth, and are deemed inexhaustible. The tea which has been raised at Wynand is now almost as popular as its gold, and those engaged in growing it have found it a paying operation. Some of the soil of India is very fertile. As there is no rain except at a certain season of the year, nothing flourishes without irrigation; but wherever irrigation works have been introduced the results have been more than satisfactory. Mohair-wara is a portion of India which was formerly famous for its barrenness and the barbaric state of his inhabitants; but the introduction of irrigation works and agricultural pursuits have changed the country into fruitful fields, and the people into quiet, industrious tillers of the soil The agriculturists of India are not all men, but women and children share the burden and heat of the day in the fields at their sides. It is predicted that India may soon hope to compete with America in supplying corn to the European markets. Some attempts are being made to establish plantations for the growing of real coffee, as well as the manufacture of date coffee. Some portions of the soil are particularly adapted for coffee growing.

LANDLORD AND TENANT LAWS. While Ireland is in a state of ferment, revolt against unjust land laws, and evictions are continual, India is quietly submitting to laws almos as oppressive. The difference is that the inhabitants of India are looking for better days and hoping for legislative relief, while Ireland cries defiance, and amuses herself with murders and boycotting. The law in India is all for the landlord, the tenant is a nonentity, except in the matter of paying rent. In Madras it is far worse than in other sections. The tenant of a Madras bungalow suddenly finds, for no cause save that it be to increase his landlord's income, that his rent is raised. His house has not been repaired or his land improved. He has no option; he must either pay the advanced rent or be evicted. At certain seasons of the year, if he is evicted, his crops must be sacrificed. In some instances in Madras landlords have, within the past year, doubled the

THANKSGIVING FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE VICEROY. A meeting of Nawabs, Moolohs, and Mohammedans was held at Lahore for the purpose of giving Marquis of Ripon from his recent illness. After the meeting was called to order by the president. Khan Bahadur, Mahomed Barkat Ali Khan, made a brief speech, which shows the estimation in which the Marquis of Ripon and Her Majesty's government are held. He said :

"Gentlemen: You are aware that his excellence the Marquis of Ripon had scarcely left Bombay for Calcutta before he was attacked by fever, and was compelled to break his journey at Allahabad, where, by the grace of God, his health has at length improved. It is impossible for me to give an elaborate account of the numerous blessings and the religious independence which the various sections of the Mussulman community of India are privileged to enjoy under the gracious protection of Her Majesty's government, or of that support which that government is always kind enough to afford our co-religionists in other parts of the world. As therefore the Mohammedans regard their just rulers as the shadow of God, the Mohammedan nobility and gentry here assembled are present to bow themselves before the Creator and pray for the immediate and complete recovery of our viceroy. Amen."

Such are the sentiments of a portion of the peo ple, but at Kohlapur, in the Sessions Court, twentyseven persons, consisting of Brahmins, Mahrattas place at the head

CHIMA SAHEB MAHARAJ. Chima Saheb was once a joint magistrate of Kohlapur, but unfortunately died twenty years ago. He was much admired by his brethren, ceived it became necessary to have a head membrance of Chima Saheb floated in the brain of the chief conspirators, and they accordingly passed off a stranger named Rambat for the real Chima Saheb. Only a favored few were allowed to behold the false Chima Saheb, but he was implicitly

very interesting and much against the prisoners

LURA MCNALL. They Have Lingering Hopes. Postmaster Anderson, of Pittsburg, who has been here for some weeks past, working for a reappointment, left last night for his home. Mr. Anderson is not altogether certain of his reappointment, but says he still has lingering hopes. Captain Dravo, whose nomination for surveyor of the port of Pittsburg expired with the last session of the Senate, is now in the city, endeavoring to persuade the President to reappoint him. The Captain, like his friend, Mr. Anderson, is also in a delightful state of uncertainty, and is waiting with calm serenity his fate.

A Delaware Lottery Bill. Dover, Del., March 18 .- A lottery bill was introduced in the house to-day under the title of "The Diamond State Improvement Company." It was proposed to carry on the lottery business at Delaware, under \$500,000 security, the concern to pay \$25,000 to the State next January, and an equal amount yearly thereafter. The bill was indefinitely postponed by a unanimous vote.

A London journal reports that a new and somewhat remarkable invention has appeared becomes luminous in the dark, so that in future it family, but I don't propose that you shall open a all-children half price, and no lemonade sold said that a new daily paper is about to be printed in Turin with this luminous ink.

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